

Prior law defined "skins and furs" as all the skins and furs of all quadrupeds valuable for their skins and furs, including but not limited to minks, otter, muskrats, beaver, raccoons, opossums, weasels, spotted skunks, or "civet cats".

New law adds alligators to the list of quadrupeds valuable for their skins and furs.

Prior law provided that 10 or more persons engaged in the catching, gathering, or the production of seafood products could form an association.

New law adds skins and furs to the products included in prior law.

Prior law provided that an association could be organized to engage in any activity in connection with the marketing or selling of the seafood products of its members, or with the catching, gathering, preserving, drying, processing, manufacturing, canning, packing, grading, storing, handling, shipping, or utilizing thereof, or the manufacturing or marketing of byproducts thereof; or in connection with the manufacturing, selling, or supply to its members of machinery, equipment, or supplies. The association could also engage in more than one of the these activities or in the financing of said activities.

New law adds skins and furs to the products that may be marketed or sold.

Prior law provided that an association could admit as members, or issue common stock or certificates of membership to such persons as are engaged in the business of catching, gathering, preserving, drying, processing, manufacturing, canning, packing, grading, storing, shipping, or utilization of seafood products or the byproducts thereof, to be handled by or through the association. Certificates of membership could not be transferrable, and no person could acquire common stock by operation of law or otherwise.

New law adds skins and furs to the products of the businesses included in the membership of these associations.